

## DEPARTMENTAL WORKERS

Interesting Gossip Gleaned Among Employees of the Government Bureaus.

## THE FIRE MARSHAL'S ANCIENT VEHICLE

Sadly Dilapidated Old Buggy Used by the District Official—Death of Mr. W. F. Gopen Deeply Regretted—Some Personal Notes.

A certain turnout consisting of a fine well-groomed equine, driven in a buggy most remarkable for the advanced age and dilapidation which it has reached without going out of commission is a familiar sight on the streets of Washington. Shrinking into as small and inconspicuous a figure as possible, and shielding himself from public view as carefully as can be done in the open wagon, sits the driver, the Fire Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Fire Marshal, when on foot, is a popular and half-fellow-well-met sort of a person, who cannot go a block without returning a dozen salutes. In his official vehicle of desecration he becomes more than modest.

No word can be said against the animal he drives. The Fire Department produces no better, and his sleek appearance is in marked contrast with the vehicle to which he is hitched, and which even the horse seems to despise. He is as willing as his driver to take the unfrequented thoroughfares in threading the city on duty bound.

The buggy, however, is a relic, and a poorly preserved relic, of past grandeur. Those who have been in the Fire Department many years acknowledge that the age of the wagon cannot be less than twenty-eight years, and that it is a relic, and a relic of past grandeur. The Fire Marshal makes no complaint, either beneath his breath, sub rosa to his friends, or officially to the Fire Department. The ancient equipage does its work and the marshal seems satisfied.

The death of Mr. Washington F. Gopen, of the division of accounts of the General Land Office, which occurred on Thursday night, is deeply regretted by many, both in and out of the office. He had been ill for several years, but had persevered in his work. He was very ill three years ago and his work since, though acceptable, was done under great difficulty. For the past two months he had been confined to his home. He was a member of the most genial and uncomplaining of men and he will long be remembered by his associates.

Mr. Gopen commenced working for the Government shortly after the civil war. He was a clerk of the fourth class in the Treasury for many years and in 1895 was transferred to the Land Office. He was under Captain Redway in the division of accounts and was one of the clerks who handle the repayment claims, an intricate and tedious task. He was noted in the office for his capacity for work. He was considered the most rapid clerk in the division and was thoroughly accurate. He was a member of the Interior Department Benefit Association.

Mr. F. N. Whitehead, of the job division of the Government Printing Office, has gone to Cincinnati. He goes to attend the International Typographical Union convention, a large and important body which it is proposed to have meet in Washington next year. Mr. Whitehead is the acknowledged head of the movement to bring the convention here and was the first man to leave. He will round up several delegates in Chicago and will be joined at Cincinnati by about fifty more of the boys with the Southern and Eastern delegates in tow. He is chairman of the committee of fifteen, charged with the promotion of the scheme.

Mr. W. J. Peter, topographer of the Geological Survey, is engaged in making a map of the Juneau region of Alaska. The map is designed to be a basis for future explorations of the mining area. The Juneau region is the most important of all the Alaskan country, containing the famous Treadwell mine, which has caused so much interest throughout the business world.

Judge Allen S. Tate, one of the assistants at attorneys general of the General Land Office, is an accomplished Tennesseean. He is an able lawyer and a popular man and has grown into great prominence. He is one of the seniors of the Attorney General's office and is one of the most valued advisers. He has an interesting family and is popular in Tennessee as well as in Washington. Judge Tate was a member of the Tennessee Legislature and filled the office of State's attorney for several years. He was always a strong man with his own people. He is a relative of the owners of the famous Tate Springs of Tennessee. He was formerly a resident of Hamblen county. Judge Tate was a Union soldier in the war between the States and served in many of the great battles as a private.

Mr. John M. Hite, assistant engineer of the Interior Department, is seriously ill at a hospital in Baltimore. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and was for several years in the navy.

Hon. William Dudley Pouke, of the Civil Service Commission, has gone to Massachusetts for a few weeks.

Gen. James T. McBryde, of the recorder's division of the General Land Office, has resigned. He has important business interests to which he will give all his time. General McBryde was in the department for a few years after the war and his second term of service commenced several years ago. He was a splendid clerk and was popular all over the division. He was an active commander in the war and made a good record at the head of Pennsylvania troops.

Mr. Richard W. Roberts, assistant to the appointment clerk of the Agricultural Department, reached his present position through the merit system. He first worked for the Government in the Civil Service office, and was transferred lately. He was given his present desirable position on certification from the Civil Service Commission. He is an assistant officer, and has made a most rapid rise. The appointment clerk of the Agricultural Department has a big job in providing places for every man of place all over the country, and Mr. Roberts' well-known ability will be of decided value.

Mr. Roberts has as his guest Mr. Fred Eckhardt, of Chicago, an actor of considerable ability. Mr. Eckhardt has had the honor to do the heavy villain in the country, and is in favor of the several roles which he has undertaken. Mr. Eckhardt is seeing Washington this week under good auspices, and will no doubt put some Washington touches into his next season's work before the footlights.

Mr. Ryland W. Joyce, of the appointment division of the Civil Service Commission, has gone to Ocean City, N. J., to make the preliminary examinations necessary to starting the free mail delivery system.

Mr. Charles Leeds, who is acting foreman of the first division of the Government Printing Office, has received news that the foreman, Mr. D. J. Roberson, who left here a month ago a very sick man, is improving. Mr. Roberson is a victim of nervous prostration, and is in Kansas for rest.

Dr. W. S. Tangier Smith, of the Geological Survey, is in Kentucky looking into the mineral deposits. The survey has been men in the mining regions of the State for the last few years looking into the possibilities and value of the deposits. Chief among the minerals of Kentucky are lead, zinc, and copper, which are found in the Western section, and in some parts in great profusion. Dr. Smith will be assisted in Kentucky by Mr. E. O. Ulrich. In the lead and zinc districts of Missouri, Dr. Smith will also spend some time, being assisted in the investigations by Dr. C. E. Sieben-thal.

Mr. J. Fred Murphy, who has been working on the night "Record" force at the Government Printing Office, has resigned and returned to Tennessee. He will go into business in his native town, McMinnville. He is a bright young man and while here made many friends.

An employee of the War Department who used to be in the army tells interesting things of the days of the regulars in the West. He has served his time fighting Indians and guarding the frontiers and has ranged nearly all over the West. The regulars did police or ranger duty in the wild sections of the West and the men became inured to all sorts of hardships. This man who has come up in the shade was formerly one of the rough-looking boys who made almost incredible marches on the blistered plains and slept on the ground in the Rockies in the coldest sort of weather. In speaking of his experiences the other day this ex-soldier said:

"The greatest character I ever knew was old Tom Mackley, known to most of us as Uncle Sam. I don't know where he came from, but he was generally thought to have been in the army fifty years. He said he had, and we never learned anything else. We were in Arizona one day, after some bad Indians when Uncle Sam came down. He had been in the army further up and was sent to us for light duty. I was on guard when I saw him floundering through a sagebrush, and before he got to the lines I said: 'Boys, here comes Uncle Sam!' He was about six feet two inches tall, his pants were short, and he had a little goat bunch of chin whiskers. He was very much like the Uncle Sam pictures we are used to seeing. The name was his after that and we never knew him by anything else."

"I was with the Sixth Cavalry. Uncle Sam was made regimental clerk and he kept the papers in good shape. For six years he slept on papers of the Sixth and nothing ever went wrong. He was a favorite because he knew so much."

"Uncle Sam could get drunker than a hundred Indians any time and the boys used to load him. When we got drunk he would get us all his canteens into a tent and do war paint. He had about a dozen boxes of paint and would decorate himself for the warpath. He had twelve knives and if he was on a good whisky jag he would use the least and handiest of the weapons, but when he had a mesca dose he would use the ugliest blade he had, and we had to dodge. Uncle Sam came down here as quick as he would kill a greaser, and he was not slow at that. He seemed to have no folks and never hesitated to leave behind a girl at every camp."

"Uncle Sam died a few years ago and the boys buried him in the mission station in California. He was laid away wrapped in the folds of a flag, and a voluntary round of fifty guns was fired. He took me a year to get drunk that he had killed a hundred men in fights and more than that in battle."

Naval officers are all over the country now trying to get recruits for the service. The demand for men to go on the boats of the greater navy is pronounced.

"Last year a campaign in the South was very gratifying, says a recruiting officer. I took about 300 from North and South Carolina, most of them from the mountainous districts. I am delighted to know they are doing well, and many of them have been promoted. Those mountain boys, as a rule, are perfectly fearless, and quite adventurous. They are stout and active, and learn the route time quicker than any others. Some of my recruits are going to be heard from if there is any war in the next fifty years, and I am keeping a list for my own gratification. They take naturally to the sea, but are unreluctant to go to sea at first. They are easily tamed, but never will do for a fresh sailor to fool with."

Mr. John R. Procter, head of the Civil Service Commission, is spending a vacation season in Massachusetts. Mr. Procter has put in a year of very hard and effective work.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

## SUNDAY SERVICES IN WASHINGTON CHURCHES

(Continued from Third Page.)

o'clock; Rev. George Buckler will preach; no evening service.

## Baptist.

Calvary Church, Eighth and H Streets northwest, Rev. S. H. Greene, D. D., pastor; Rev. A. F. Anderson, pastor's assistant—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Miles 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Intermediate C. E., 7 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., Tuesday, 8 p. m.; church prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m. Welcome.

First Church, Sixteenth and O Streets northwest—Bible school, Dr. George C. Emerson, superintendent, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by Rev. R. West at 11 a. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all who will come.

West Washington Church, Thirty-first and N Streets northwest, Rev. Cornelius C. Coleman, pastor—Public worship, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., with sermons by the pastor; morning theme, "Release for the Captives," the second of a series of sermons on "The Program of Christianity," ordinance of baptism at evening service; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to these services.

Centennial Baptist Church, Eighth, between F and G Streets northwest—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. by Mr. Charles G. Prentiss and at 8 p. m. by Mr. Frank S. Sawyer; evening theme, "The Dreaming Vision of Pilate," song service at 7:30 p. m. The services of Sunday will be the first held in the church edifice, its new home, the congregation having outgrown its former quarters. All welcome. Seats free.

Temple Church, Tenth and N Streets northwest, J. J. Muir, D. D., pastor—Preaching, 11 a. m. by Rev. A. W. Graves, of Falls Church, Va.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; C. E., 7 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m. Strangers invited.

Metropolitan Church, Sixth and A Streets northeast, Dr. Granville S. Williams, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's Union at 7 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. All invited.

Grace Church, Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, Rev. W. M. Nevins, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m.; preaching morning and evening by the pastor; evening theme, "Satan Quoting Scripture."

Maryland Avenue Church, Fourteenth and Maryland Avenue northeast—Sunday school, 9:30; preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the Rev. F. Menefee; song service at 7:45 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. You are cordially invited. Seats free.

Second Church, Church and Fourth Streets and Virginia Avenue southeast—Pastor E. H. Swen explains "How a Young Washington Woman Made a Washington Man Pay for Her Pretty Turn Dress" Sunday night 8 o'clock; preaching, 11 a. m. by the pastor; short services; cool house; free pews. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. and B. Y. P. U., 7 p. m.; prayer and social service, Thursday, 8:15 p. m.

## Congregational.

Fifth Church, corner Eighth and I Streets northeast, David W. Montgomery, pastor—Communion service at 11 a. m.; open-air service at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor. The pastor will speak on the subject, "Separation from the World."

Mount Pleasant Church, Columbia Road, near Fishburne Street northwest, Rev. M. Ross Fishburne, pastor—9:30 a. m. Sunday school; 11 a. m., reception of members and celebration of the Lord's Supper, sermon by the pastor. No afternoon or evening services.

## Lutheran.

Luther Place Memorial Church, Thomas Circle, Rev. J. G. Butler, pastor—Services with sermon by the pastor, concluding with the Lord's Supper, at 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.

Church of the Reformation, Pennsylvania Avenue and Second Street southeast, Rev. W. E. Parsor, D. D., pastor—

## CHICAGO GRAVEDIGGERS STRIKE FOR MORE MONEY

No More Interments in Cemetery Until Settled.

Likely to Involve Hearse Drivers, Tombstone Cutters, Pallbearers, and Other Unions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Twenty-five gravediggers at the Concordia Cemetery, who struck yesterday afternoon for higher wages, have completely tied up interments.

William Miller, superintendent of the cemetery, posted an announcement reading: "There will be no more burials at the Concordia Cemetery until further notice."

The gravediggers at Forest Home and Waldheim Cemeteries are likely to go out today on a sympathetic strike.

Unless the trouble is settled soon, it is likely to involve the hearse drivers, tombstone cutters, pallbearers, and other unions affiliated with the Federated Burial Trades Council.

## RAIDS MADE IN ROME.

Thirty Anarchists Arrested, Some Having Friends in Paterson.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the "Morning Leader" from Rome says that the police in making domiciliary raids today arrested thirty anarchists. Several of them are said to have been in communication with the anarchist group in Paterson, N. J.

## BOUND TO PROVE THEORY.

Dr. Garnaut Thinks Tuberculosis Virus May Permeate System.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Dr. Garnaut states that his self-inoculation with tubercle bacilli virus seems likely to lead to infection of the ganglions of the arm pit, if not the whole organism.

He is certain of the fallacy of Prof. Koch's theory, and is resolved on continuing his demonstrations until the result is so clear that every man of sense will have to accept it.

Rev. Charles Van Patten Young will conduct the services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30. Seats free.

St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, corner of Eleventh and H Streets northwest, Rev. F. W. Moot, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Jesse W. Ball, of Kansas City, Mo.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor Society at 7 p. m. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

Grace Church, Thirteenth and Corcoran Streets northwest, Rev. J. E. A. Deermann, pastor—Divine service, with sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Luther League Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

Keller Memorial Church, Maryland Avenue and Ninth Street northeast, Rev. C. B. Butler, pastor—Services, with preaching by Rev. E. J. Hopkins, of Grafton, W. Va., 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor Society, 7, and Junior Society, 8:15 p. m.

St. Mark's Church, C Street, near Twelfth Street southwest—The pastor, Rev. John C. Edwards, will preach at 11 o'clock; no evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Luther League Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

## Christian.

Vermont Avenue Church—11 a. m., Rev. William H. Chapman, D. D., preaching; services also at 8; Sunday school, 9:30; Christian Endeavor, 7; prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m. All welcome.

Ninth Street Church, Ninth and D Streets northeast, E. B. Bagby, pastor—Services, with sermon by pastor, at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; and at 8 p. m., "After Death: What?" Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting, 7 p. m.

## Christian Science.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, hall 1213 Twelfth Street northwest—Services Sunday, 11 a. m., subject, "Spirit"; Sunday school, 12 m.; Wednesday, 8 p. m.

## Other Services.

Millennial Dawn meetings (undenominational)—Bible study, 7:30 p. m.; praise and testimony Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; at Society Temple Hall, Fifth and G Streets northwest; Fridays 7:30 p. m.; practical and doctrinal Bible discourses at Haines' Hall, Harrison and Monroe Streets, Anacostia. Services free.

First Brethren Church, Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, W. M. Lyon, pastor—Preaching on Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; prayer meeting Thursday, 7:45 p. m. Welcome to all.

The Gospel Tent, corner Sixteenth and R Streets northwest—Preaching every night except Saturday; subject, Sunday night, "The Feast of Belsazzar"; Lewis C. Sheape, preacher. Public welcome.

"Where are the dead? Are they conscious? Home of the saved; shall we know each other there?"—Mr. J. S. Washburn will speak on the above subject at 8 o'clock, corner of Maryland Avenue and Thirteenth Street northeast, Sunday, 7:30 and 8 p. m. New York Avenue cars. You are cordially invited.

Central Union Mission—Gospel wagon meetings Sunday: Market Space, 6:30 p. m.; Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., Fifteenth and H Street northeast, Sunday, August 3, 8 p. m.; Rev. French W. Fisher and Rev. Luther B. Wilson, D. D.; Friday, August 8, 8 p. m.; Rev. Philip Leffler and Rev. D. W. Montgomery.

Friends' meeting, orthodox, corner First and C Streets northeast—Meeting for worship every first day (Sunday) at 11 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Christadelphian, Washington Ecclesia, hall over National Capital Bank, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue southeast—Every Sunday at 11:15 a. m., subject, "The True and Living Way." All are invited. No collection.

Rev. Corydon Millard, late chaplain of the Fourth United States Heavy Artillery, will speak at the Homestead Bound Mission, 119 Pennsylvania Avenue, Sunday, August 3, at 8 o'clock. Captain Millard served in the Philippines and is highly recommended. He has been preaching here for the past three weeks with good success. Chaplain Millard and the late John Sherman, Secretary of State, were warm friends.

## GUN PRACTICE DETAILS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED

Best Marksman Will Receive Twenty-five Dollars.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt Will Leave for Gardiners Bay Tuesday Evening.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 2.—The details of the gun practice which will be engaged in by the gun crews of the Mayflower in Gardiners Bay on Wednesday next were made public last night.

A prize of \$25 in gold will be given by President Roosevelt to the best marksman. The Mayflower will reduce speed to six knots an hour during the firing. The target will be erected on a float 1,500 yards distance and 20 feet by 16 feet. There are twelve rapid-fire guns, with two gun captains serving each. Every man will fire as many shots as he can during two periods of two minutes each.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will leave for Gardiners Bay on Tuesday evening on board the Sylph.

## SUCCESSFUL TEST OF NEW LIFE-SAVING BELT

PARIS, Aug. 2.—General Inspector of Navigation Guillemin has conducted a successful official test of a new life belt, invented by an engineer named Challe.

The belt consists of a light India rubber band, equipped with a small reservoir of carbon of calcium which causes the belt to inflate when it comes in contact with the water. The arrangement when inflated is of sufficient buoyancy to support two persons. It is expected that it will supersede the present cork belts.

## LOCAL MENTION.

All Physicians Here and in Europe

Who have used Speer's Port Gargle Vine or any other for its medicinal properties, especially for females, debilitated persons, and the aged.

Try Reisinger's Ice Cream, 51 gal. \$2.50; 1/2 gal.; Merquies, 51 doz. 25¢ C. Est. 50¢.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR AUGUST 3.

By Rev. JOHN N. LYLE.

STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

THE TABERNACLE—Exodus xli:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Enter into the gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise."—Psalms c:4.

Worship is a trust between man and God.

There are 169,000 houses of worship in the United States.

"And the workers' hearts grew tender. In this gladness of self-surrender. And the dreary toil of bondage. Which their souls had so shored, Was forgotten in the splendor of this service for the Lord."

"Holiness on the head. Light and perfection on the breast. Harmonious bells below raising the dead. To lead us unto rest. This are true Angels' feet."

## Historical Background.

Time—Probably 1490 B. C. The second anniversary of the Passover, which was New Year Day, about the first of April.

Place—A plain at the foot of Mt. Sinai.

## Facts of the Lesson.

Central Theme: The rearing up of the tent of worship and the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood.

And Jehovah spoke unto Moses, saying: "On the first day of the first month shall thou rear up the tabernacle of the tent of meeting, put therein the ark of the testimony, screen the ark with the veil, bring in the table, and set in order the things that are (to be) upon it; bring in the candlestick and light the lamps thereof; set the golden altar for incense before the ark of the testimony; put the curtains of the door to the tabernacle; set the altar of burnt-offering before the door; set the laver between the tent of meeting and the altar, and put water therein; set up the court round about; hang up the curtains of the gate of the court; take the anointing oil, and anoint the tabernacle, all that is therein and hallow it. Bring Aaron and his sons unto the door of the tent of meeting, wash them with water; put upon Aaron the holy garments, and thou shalt anoint him and sanctify him, that he may minister unto me in the priest's office."

## Pillar of Cloud and Fire.

Let us study the whole scene connected with the tabernacle. More is said about the tabernacle in the Bible than about any other one thing. Jehovah was the architect of this building. It was a kindergarten school of religious instruction. It was a miniature portrait of the Christian religion. The life of the Israelites people centered around this building. The tribes encamped as they journeyed in the wilderness in an orderly way around it. Each tent door faced toward the tabernacle. There was a vacant space about a mile across immediately around the tabernacle. The level of Moses, Aaron, and the tribe of Levi are pitched in this square as a guard around the tabernacle.

We gaze upon this scene and we notice that a solitary cloud stands by day and by night just above the tabernacle. The cloud frequently changes its appearance. When the sun beats down upon the encampment by day it spreads itself out like an awning and shades the people from the scorching rays of the sun. When the darkness of the night falls the cloud becomes a luminous ball of flame, like a great electric light. At times this mysterious cloud rose from above the tabernacle and began to move forward. Instantly the millions encamped below were astir, the black tents were folded as if by magic, bands of men fell into ranks, and the host followed as it swung slowly forward over the plain. A supernatural and splendid cloud symbolized three things: 1. The presence of Jehovah. 2. The protection of Jehovah. 3. The leadership of Jehovah.

## The Tabernacle.

Let us view the tabernacle itself. It was the grandest tent ever known in history—"The most superb building of the kind ever reared by man." The silver and gold contributed by the people for its equipment was over \$1,000,000. It was inclosed by a court yard, 175 by 875 feet in size, fenced around by white linen curtains, which hung by silver hooks upon silver rods, which joined together thorn-wood posts, overlaid with copper and gold, set in the ground with copper sockets. On the east side a curtain of finely-wrought linen, dyed blue, purple, and scarlet, and embroidered with fancy needlework, hung upon four pillars, forming a kind of gate. The fence was 7 1/2 feet high. The tabernacle proper was 45 feet long and 15 feet wide, separated into two apartments by a veil of linen, of blue, purple, and scarlet, embroidered with cherubim, and hung upon pillars of thorn-wood, overlaid with gold, set in the ground with sockets of silver. The west apartment was a cube 15 feet as to its dimensions, and was called the Most Holy Place. The east apartment was 30 feet long, 15 wide, and 15 feet high. Thorn-wood boards, overlaid with gold, 15 feet high, and 27 inches wide, joined together by tenons and strengthened by five thorn-wood bars, overlaid with gold

and running through rings of gold. On the east front there were no boards, but a linen curtain of blue, purple, and scarlet, embroidered with needlework, which hung upon five pillars of thorn-wood, overlaid with gold and set in sockets of brass, was used instead.

The whole tabernacle, except the back end and the front, was covered over with a covering of goat skins, lapping over in front and behind three feet. Beside this, there was a layer of seal skins on the top of the tabernacle under the goat skins, and a layer of ram skins dyed red under that, forming the ceiling of the tabernacle. The style of the structure, its rich colored hangings, the precious wood, the metals and the furs used in its construction suggested the palace of a king. It was the palace and audience chamber of a king. It was called "The Tabernacle of Meeting," where Jehovah met and communed with his people. The tabernacle was a witness to all Israel that Jehovah had pitched his dwelling among them and the necessity of God and man coming into close relations with each other. It was typical of the Son of God when he tabernacled in the flesh among men. The tabernacle, perpetuated in later years by the successive temples built by the Israelites, served its purpose up to the time that Christ was crucified. When his mission passed away, it bespoke to the Israelites, while it lasted, the majesty, the holiness and the grace of Jehovah and the terms and forms by which they could commune with him and receive the blessings of the covenant he had established with them.

## Altar of Burnt Offering.

In the very forefront of all Israel's worship of Jehovah was the great altar of brass, which stood near the gate of the court yard of the tabernacle. It was a large hollow box 7 1/2 feet square and 4 1/2 feet high with a brass grating fitted into it under which a fire was built upon the ground, and upon which a whole burnt offering was kept burning perpetually. This altar spoke of the expiation of sin. All the people had access to this altar, and a great criminal could cling to the horns at the corners of this altar and be safe from the executioners of the law. The sacrifices upon this altar pointed to the atonement of Christ and redemption by his blood. It taught the great doctrine of justification by faith.

## The Laver.

The next symbolic object in the court yard was the great basin of water, made of brass, at which the priests were required to wash their hands and feet before they could enter the Holy Place or offer sacrifices. This laver was symbolic of the cleansing of the Christian life and the great doctrine of regeneration.

## Golden Altar of Incense.

The curtains at the front of the tabernacle were kept drawn back so the worshippers in the court yard could see into the Holy Place. In the center just before the veil of the Most Holy Place was the golden altar of incense. This spoke of all the offices of prayer, and typified the perpetual intercession of Christ.

## Table of Bread.

It was a small gold-plated table, with two gold dishes upon it, with six loaves of bread in each dish. It was on the right as we look into the Holy Place. The twelve loaves represented food for the twelve tribes. They were thank offerings, and were a wonderful prophecy of the Lord's Supper, as the priests ate this bread with wine.

## The Candlestick.

This was of pure gold worth \$28,000. It had seven branches for seven lights. It was kept lighted every night. The olive oil that fed the lights typified the office of the Holy Spirit in the Christian life. It bespoke the Christian duty of shining in the world. It symbolized also Christ, the Light of the World.

## The Mercy Seat.

This was behind the veil in the Most Holy Place. It was the golden lid of the ark of testimony. It was worth \$125,000. Under this lid were the "Ten Commandments." Above it was the supernatural light representing the presence of God, the Shekinah, which shone forth from between the cherubim, which were golden, angelic-winged, and human-faced figures attached to the lid of the mercy seat. Upon the lid of the mercy seat the blood of the sacrifices was sprinkled on the great day of atonement each year. The ark and the mercy seat represented the union of God's righteousness and his mercy, his holiness and his love. Above the ark of the covenant on the mercy seat, was God's earthly throne.

## High Priest's Garments.

These were symbolical of purity and consecration. The keywords of religion are, "Holiness unto the Lord." The high priest was divinely chosen to his office, ceremonially cleansed with water, consecrated with oil, fed by the offerings, instructed of God. He and his work were typical of the priesthood of Christ; and of all who believe in God and His salvation.

## KITCHENER TO MEET BOERS.

Will Welcome Burgher Generals When They Reach Southampton.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—It has been arranged that General Kitchener will go to Southampton to meet Generals Botha, Delarey, and DeWet on August 16, the day of the naval review there. The King will receive them and General Roberts and General Kitchener immediately the Boers arrive.

## ALL QUIET IN SZECHUAN.

Three or Four Hundred Rioters Dead, and Order Restored.

PEK